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EFFECT OF ASCARIDES ON THE POTENTIALITIES OF SULFAMIDE THERAPY

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[A Digest]

A number of factors determine the effectiveness of sulfamide therapy in bacterial infections. One of them is the presence of substances which decrease the bacteriostatic action of the sulfamides. It is particularly important to determine the presence of these substances in human cases with dysenteric infections. Among these are the products of incomplete protein metabolism, necrotic decomposition of tissues, and activity of various microflora.

The presence of ascarides should be listed among the factors determining the effectiveness of the sulfamide therapy of dysentery. Our tests in the treatment of dysenteric cases showed that an antisulfamide activity always accompanied ascaridiasis. In cases with acute dysentery and ascaridiasis, despite the application of sulfamide therapy, the bacterial infection persisted until the ascarides were completely eliminated. Of 18 case histories involving *Shigella paradysenteriae* (Flexner-Hiss or Kruse-Sonne), after sulfamide therapy, two to five tests per case were conducted and showed positive results; after the elimination of parasites without repeated sulfamide therapy, two to seven tests per case were conducted and showed negative results. The time of investigation varied from 16 to 60 days.

It is unknown at present whether the effect of the ascarides is due to the stimulation of the growth of the dysenteric microorganisms or the inhibition of the bacteriostatic action of the sulfamides, but it is established that dehelminthization is necessary for effective sulfamide therapy of dysentery.

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